

Free

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION

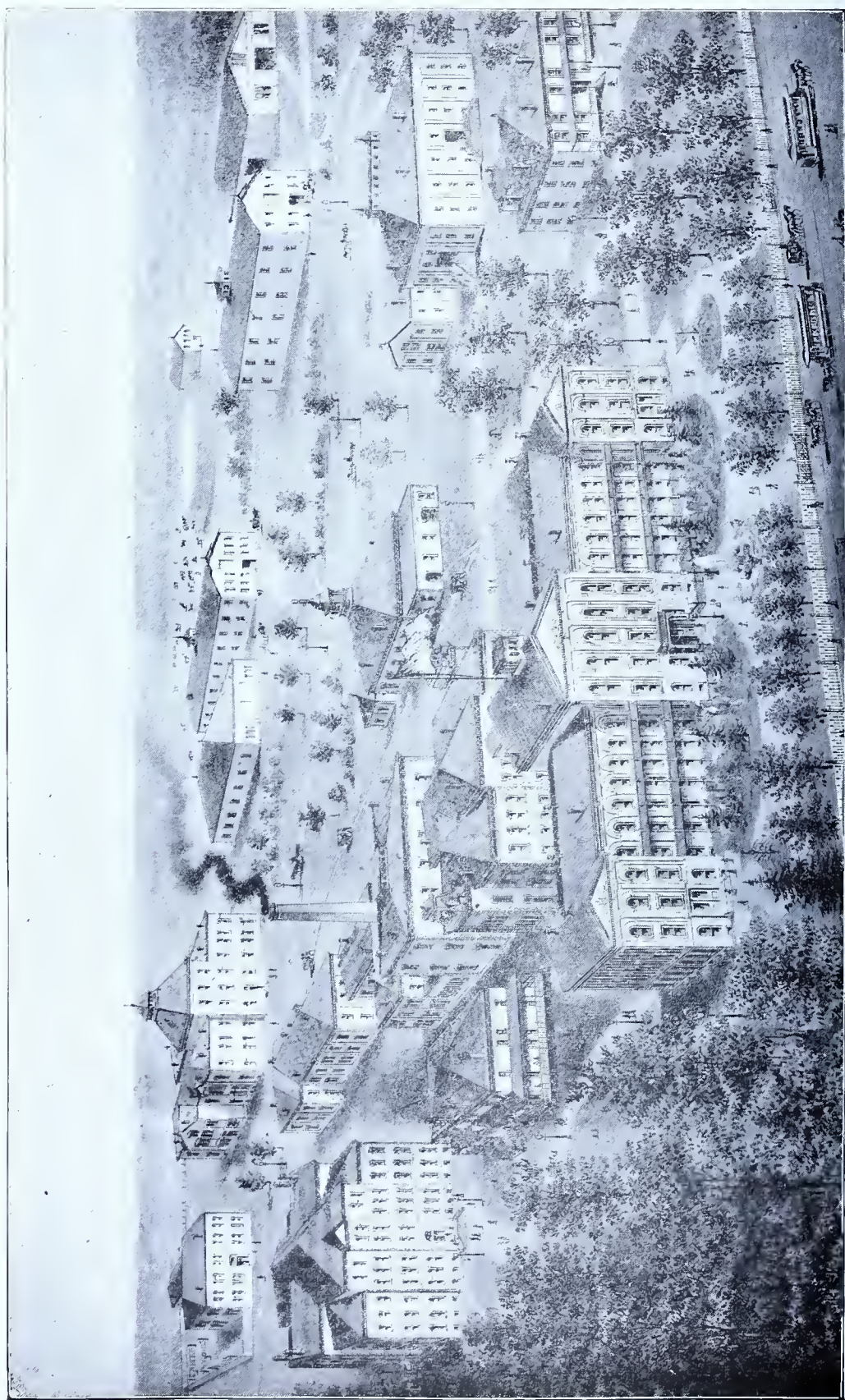
OF THE

DEAF and DUMB,

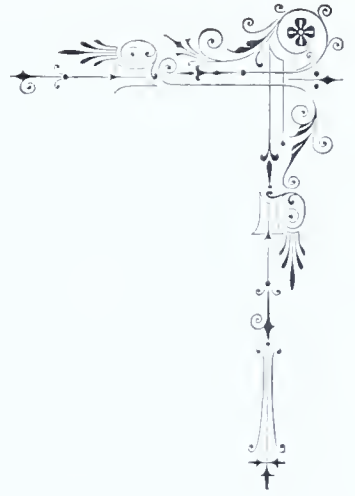
Jacksonville, Ills.



PRINTED IN THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT OF THE INSTITUTION.



BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW OF INSTITUTION.



Board of Trustees:

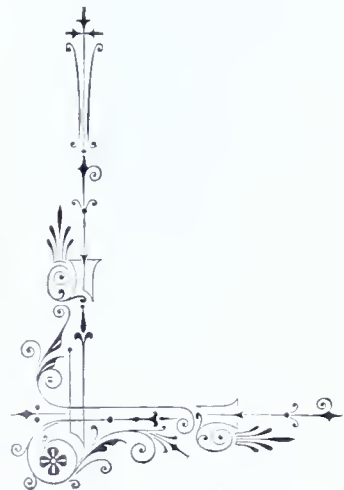
William Eppinger, President,

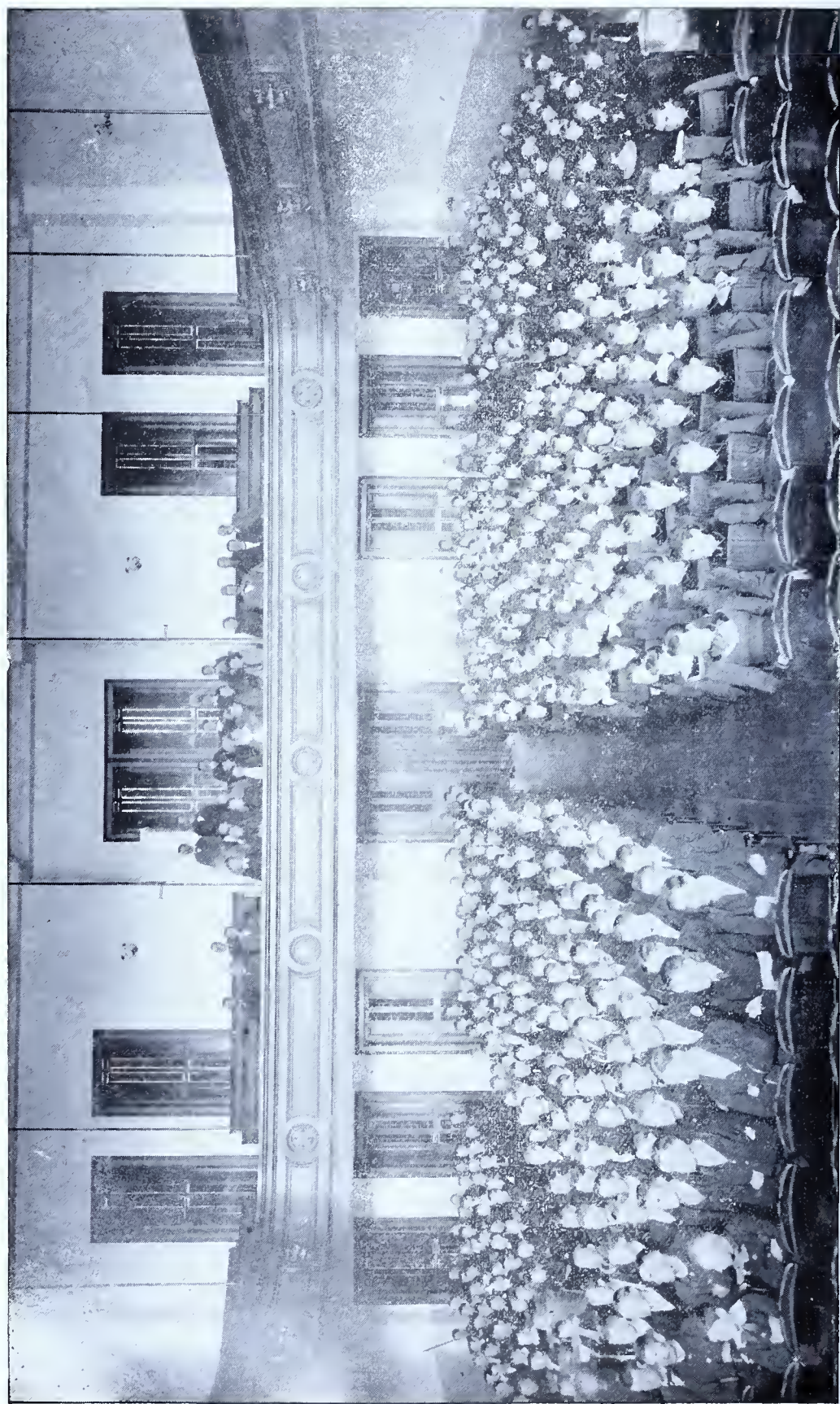
Charles E. Axt, Secretary,

J. E. Parrish.



S. T. WALKER, M. A., Superintendent





PUPILS ASSEMBLED - Over 500 present.



The Illinois Institution For the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

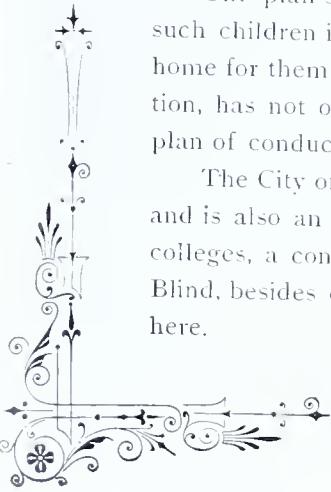


The Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was organized by State law, over fifty years ago (Feb. 23d, 1839.) and has since that time been steadily carrying on the education of children whose deafness prevents them from receiving instruction in common schools. The Institution is in reality a part of the common school system of the State, specially designed to reach the large class of children who, from various causes, either have never been blessed with the sense of hearing, or who having once possessed it, have, through disease such as spinal meningitis, scarlet fever, etc., partially or wholly lost it.

As are the public schools so is this special school supported by taxation, and by this means no impediment is thrown in the way of a deaf child receiving as good an education as his hearing brother or sister. The State goes farther and does not impose upon such children the necessity of paying for board, books, etc., while at school, as, if it did, many would be unable to meet this expense, and the child of a citizen of our great State of Illinois would thus be shut out from receiving at public expense the priceless boon granted to all her youth—a good common school education.

The plan so long and successfully pursued of gathering *all* such children in the State at one central point, there to make a home for them for nine months of each year while under instruction, has not only proven the wisest, but the most economical plan of conducting their scholastic instruction.

The City of Jacksonville is almost in the centre of the State, and is also an educational centre, there being three prosperous colleges, a conservatory of music, and the State School for the Blind, besides our State School for the Deaf and Dumb, located here.

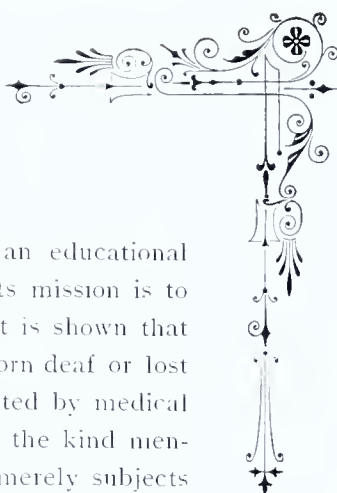




A SCHOOL-ROOM—One of thirty.



AN ARTICULATION CLASS—One of thirty-nine

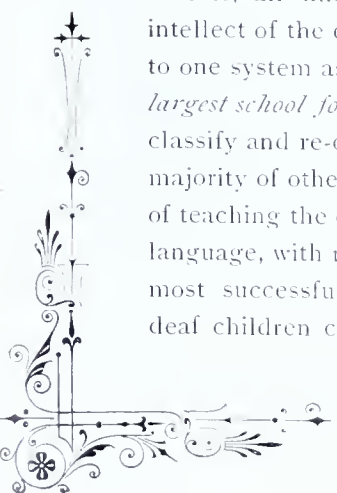


Character.

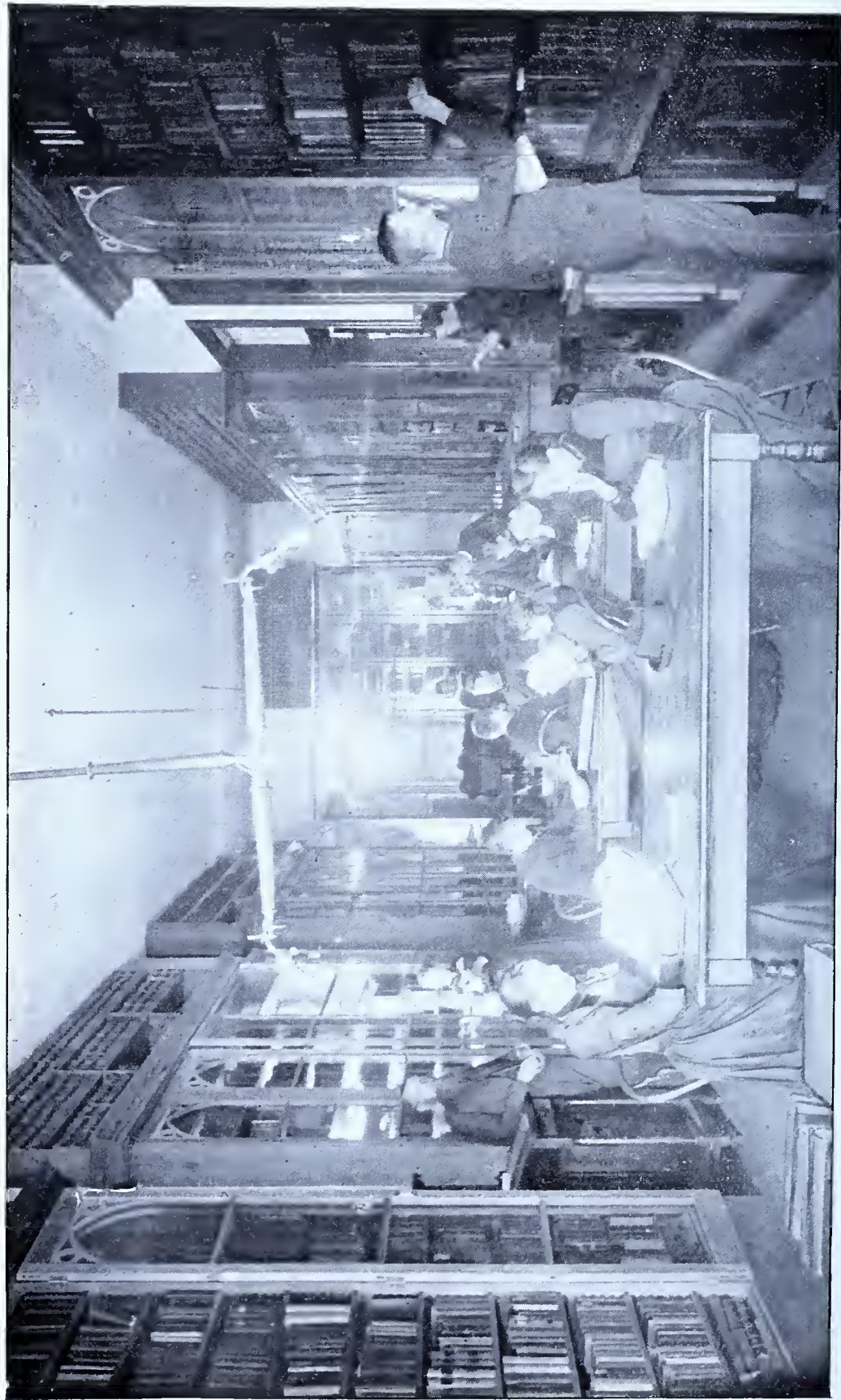
The Institution is distinctively and solely an educational one. It does not undertake aural treatment. Its mission is to educate, and not to cure, the deaf. By statistics it is shown that not one out of a thousand of persons who were born deaf or lost their hearing through disease is materially benefited by medical treatment. It is a sad fact that in every case of the kind mentioned, treatment for the restoration of hearing merely subjects the patient to annoyance, and too often to torture, besides frequently to a large expenditure of money, with no return. "What can't be cured must be endured;" and so it has been found the best plan to establish schools for the *education and training* of children afflicted with deafness, thereby brightening their lives and the hopes of their friends, and, instead of placing them in the category of "perpetual invalids" and under the ban of "objects of charity" and pity, lift them up to the dignity of independent citizenship. Such an establishment is our State School for the Deaf.

Course of Study.

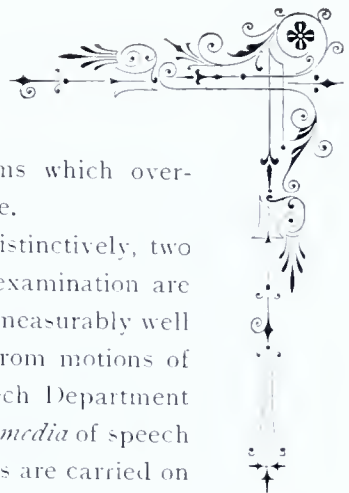
The course of study is intended to be equal to that given graduates of our best public schools. Teachers especially trained for this profession are selected and retained, and the standard of the work done in this Institution, if equaled, will not be surpassed by that of any institution of like character in the land.



The system of instruction is what is known as the "Eclectic," that is, all known methods of reaching and developing the intellect of the deaf are used. The management is not wedded to one system as being the best for all alike, and this being the *largest school for the deaf in the world*, there exists an ability to classify and re-classify to an extent not within the reach of the majority of other schools. For the same reason the two systems of teaching the deaf, *i. e.*, by speech and lip-reading or by the sign language, with modifications of either system, can be prosecuted most successfully. For reasons both physical and mental, all deaf children cannot be classified together and taught equally



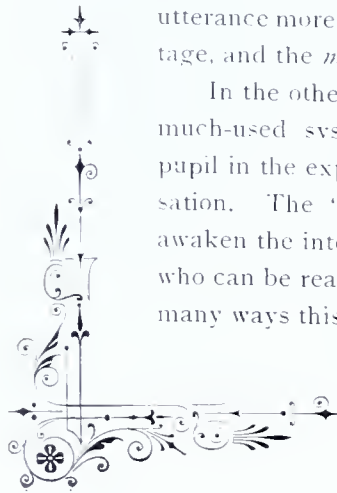
LIBRARY.



well by one system, notwithstanding the claims which over-zealous adherents of each system sometimes make.

In this Institution there are carried on distinctively, two departments. In the one, all pupils who after examination are believed to be capable of being taught to speak measurably well and to understand by sight the speech of others from motions of the vocal organs, are placed in the Oral or Speech Department and carefully instructed in all studies through the *media* of speech and writing, and their conversation and recitations are carried on more or less proficiently in the same manner. If advisable, those thus classified at the beginning are retained in the department continuously until their school life is completed. It is the aim and expectation not only to give such pupils a good common-school education, the same as it is intended to give all who are able to receive it, but in addition, measurably to fit them to communicate by speech and to understand the speech of others after they leave school.

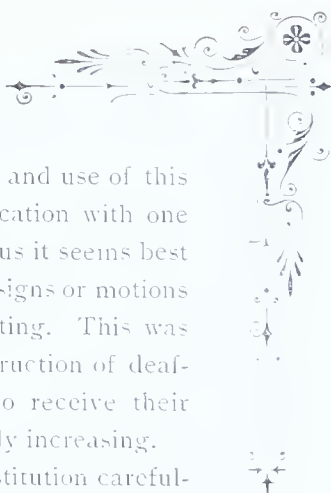
We do not wish to be misunderstood : No totally deaf person ever has or ever will be able, under any system of instruction in any school in any country, to speak and read from the lips the speech of others with a degree of proficiency equal to that of a person who possesses the faculty of hearing ; nor will any amount of practice in after life enable him or her to *completely* hide the defect from discovery. Ability in this also varies among deaf persons from approximate *practical* perfection to almost unintelligible speech-effort. So, when the teaching of speech to the deaf is mentioned we wish always to be understood as using the term "speech" in a flexible sense, meaning vocal utterance more or less comprehensible ;—the least, of *some* advantage, and the *most*, of great value to the deaf person.



In the other department of this school, the well-known and much-used system of signs is employed between teacher and pupil in the explanation of lessons, as well as in general conversation. The "sign-language" proper is a valuable means to awaken the intellect and dormant faculties of many deaf-mutes who can be reached and educated by no other known process. In many ways this language is a priceless boon to the deaf. The



S. T. WALKER,
Superintendent Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

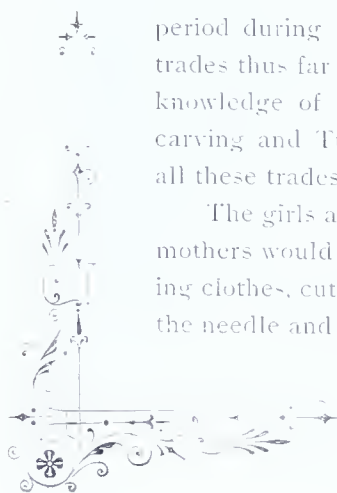


deaf themselves, as a rule, *prefer* the knowledge and use of this most convenient and rapid manner of communication with one another, and in many cases that are presented to us it seems best to pursue their instruction using this language of signs or motions as a means, together with finger spelling and writing. This was and still is the prevailing method used in the instruction of deaf-mutes, though the number thought to be able to receive their education through the medium of speech is rapidly increasing.

It is the duty of the Superintendent of the Institution carefully to determine by trial and the judgment which more than twenty years of experience in this work has equipped him, just where and in what department and classes each of the more than five hundred pupils should be placed, in order eventually to secure for them a well rounded course of instruction. This right, the Superintendent will exercise without bias or favor, and, as this school champions no one system over another it is peculiarly advantaged by being able to furnish the system that mature experience dictates as the best in each case.

In addition to ordinary school work pupils have the advantage of a library of standard works comprising over 14,000 volumes; literary societies, reading rooms, gymnasium, and an art department where any taste for drawing or painting is developed.

Industrial.

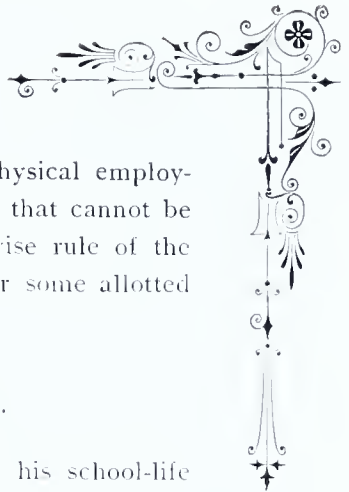


Connected with and a part of the general educational work of the Institution is an Industrial Department, where, at some period during the course, technical instruction is given. The trades thus far introduced are Printing, Cabinet-making and the knowledge of carpenters' tools, Shoe-making, Baking, Wood-carving and Turning, and Gardening. Competent foremen for all these trades are employed to teach them.

The girls are taught to perform such household work as wise mothers would impart to them at home; as setting tables, mending clothes, cutting and fitting garments, and the general use of the needle and sewing machine. The object is solely to inculcate



THE CADETS.



industrious habits, give a limited amount of physical employment, and impart technical skill and knowledge that cannot be otherwise than helpful in future life. It is a wise rule of the school that all who become pupils must render some allotted service daily.

Discipline and Sanitary.

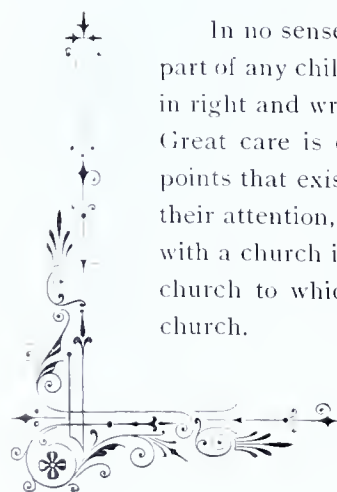
The good and obedient student will find in his school-life much that is pleasant, with little that is irksome, and the enforced regularity of Institution-life becomes a pleasurable existence.

In no instance will the wholesome discipline and pure social atmosphere, which it is our constant endeavor to maintain, be threatened without suitable action being taken by the Superintendent.

The smaller children are under the kind care and attention of matrons, whose duty it is to attend to their needs and take the place as far as possible of their own mothers.

The regular habits, and the enforced, yet limited, daily mental and physical effort required of the pupils, have a wonderful effect in preserving general good health in the school. The little ones' necessities are carefully looked after; a weekly bath and a proper change of linen of every pupil in the school is required. In case of sickness, the physician of the Institution gives prompt attention.

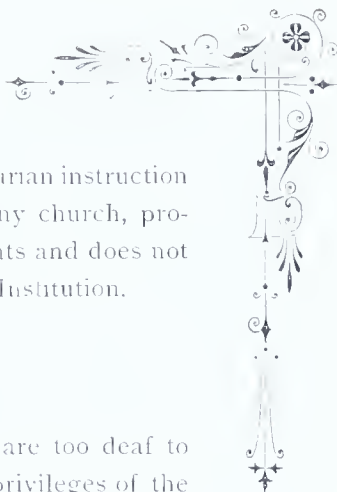
Moral and Religious Instruction.



In no sense is this school sectarian, yet it is a very important part of any child's education to be carefully guided and instructed in right and wrong, and have inculcated the principles of religion. Great care is enjoined upon the faculty to allow no debatable points that exist between the various creeds and sects to occupy their attention, and any pupil who feels inclined to unite himself with a church is advised to first inquire into the teachings of the church to which his own parents may belong, and to join that church.



A SKETCHING CLASS.



No objection is raised to pupils receiving sectarian instruction outside of the Institution by the authorities of any church, provided such is agreeable to the wishes of the parents and does not conflict with the regular exercises or rules of the Institution.

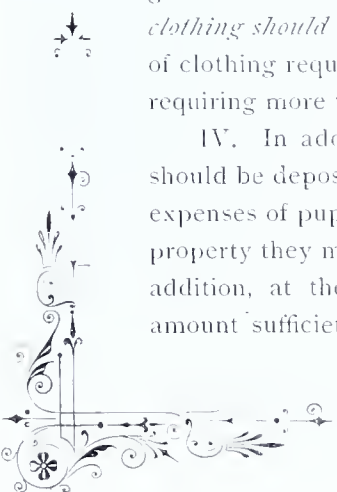
Terms of Admission.

I. Residents of Illinois of school age who are too deaf to attend common schools are admitted to all the privileges of the Institution free of charge—being provided with board, washing, fuel, lights, tuition, books, and everything necessary except clothing and traveling expenses.

II. The annual session commences on the third Wednesday in September and continues till the second Wednesday in June. The proper time for the admission of pupils is *at the opening of the session*; and punctuality is so important that none will be received, except in extraordinary cases, who do not come at that time.

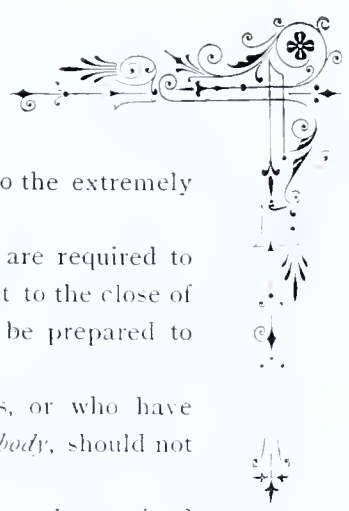
III. Each pupil should come provided with sufficient clothing to last one year, or money should be left with the Superintendent to procure it. A uniform is prescribed for pupils' use while at the Institution. Directions as to the material, style and manner of making this uniform will be furnished upon application. The Institution will furnish uniforms for either boys or girls at about actual wholesale cost. Full suits for boys, including coat, pants, vest and cap, range in price from \$9.00 to \$12.00, according to size, and for girls, from \$3.50 to \$6.00. He should also have a good trunk, with a good lock and key, which, with *each article of clothing should be distinctly marked with his name*. The amount of clothing required varies among pupils with their habits, some requiring more than others. Of this parents can judge.

IV. In addition to the above outfit a small sum of money should be deposited with the Superintendent, to meet incidental expenses of pupils, and to pay for any wilful or careless injury to property they may commit. Also, a deposit should be made in addition, at the beginning of each term, in September, of an amount sufficient to purchase return ticket home, to be used at





A SEWING CLASS



the close of the term. This rule does not apply to the extremely poor who are assisted by the counties.

V. Except in cases of sickness, all pupils are required to remain at the Institution from the commencement to the close of the term,* at which time parents or friends must be prepared to take them home to spend the vacation.

VI. Children possessing weak constitutions, or who have failed to obtain the ordinary growth of *mind and body*, should not be brought to this Institution.

VII. Pupils having an infectious disease will not be received or retained at the Institution.

VIII. Vicious, or obdurate, or incorrigible pupils will not be allowed to remain at the Institution.

IX. Pupils will be required to pay for any damage, wilfully or carelessly done, to property of the Institution, fellow pupils or others.

X. Pupils withdrawn, or absenting themselves, without the consent of the Superintendent, forfeit their places at the Institution.

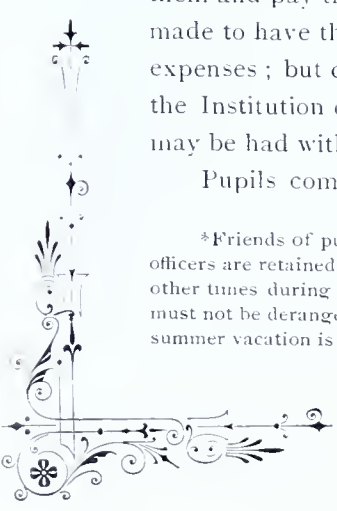
XI. All applications from a distance, letters of inquiry, etc., should be addressed to S. T. WALKER, Superintendent, Jacksonville, Illinois. All letters, boxes and parcels to pupils should contain the words "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" as part of their direction, and should in every case be *fully prepaid*.

XII. Parents or guardians committing pupils to the Institution are understood to agree to conform to the above regulations.

In cases of children of parents too poor to properly clothe them and pay traveling expenses, arrangements can ordinarily be made to have the county where such person resides share in such expenses; but due notice must be given to the Superintendent of the Institution of such desire, in order that proper proceedings may be had with the county.

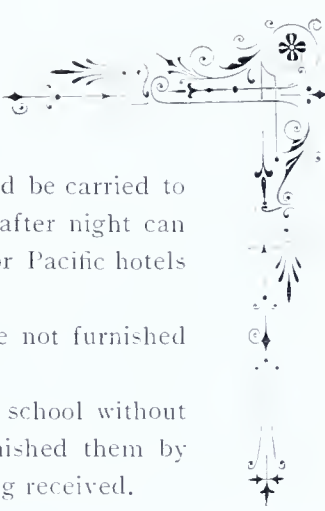
Pupils coming to the Institution from abroad can take the

*Friends of pupils are desired not to ask a departure from this rule. The officers are retained at their posts of labor during the holidays, as well as at all other times during the session. The school exercises are not discontinued, and must not be deranged by the temporary withdrawal of pupils to visit home. The summer vacation is long, and affords ample time for such visits.





PRINTING OFFICE.



West Side street electric cars (at the Junction) and be carried to the Institution for five cents. Those who arrive after night can find good accommodations at either the Dunlap or Pacific hotels till morning.

Persons accompanying or visiting pupils are not furnished entertainment at the Institution.

In no case should pupils be brought to this school without first making formal application upon blank furnished them by the Superintendent, and a formal acceptance being received.

General Principles.

1. An education is more important for the deaf than for hearing children.

2. The best age for the admission of pupils is between eight and ten years.

3. Children too deaf to be educated in the public schools are proper subjects for the Institution.

4. A full course in which a trade is taught embraces ten years.

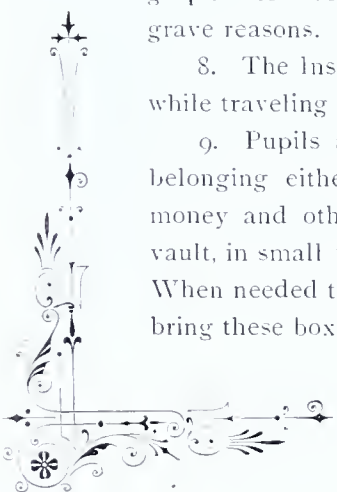
5. When a trade has been selected and work commenced pupils will be required to continue at the same during the entire course unless very grave reasons call for a change of employment.

6. Pupils are not allowed to leave the Institution grounds without permission.

7. Pupils will not be sent home on request by mail or telegraph unless reason for the request is given, and then only for grave reasons.

8. The Institution is not responsible for the safety of pupils while traveling to and from school, or in case of truancy.

9. Pupils are forbidden to have in their keeping money belonging either to themselves or to others. Their spending money and other valuables they can deposit in the fire-proof vault, in small tin boxes, retaining the keys in their possession. When needed they can open their boxes themselves. They can bring these boxes from home, distinctly marked with their names,





CABINET SHOP.

or can purchase them at the Institution. The boxes should not be larger than five by seven inches, three inches deep.

10. The use of tobacco in any form, and spirituous liquors of all kinds as a beverage by the pupils, is strictly forbidden. Parents of pupils should encourage their children to observe this rule both at home and at school.

11. Pupils unwilling to conform to these general principles would better remain at home. The Institution is not a reform school or house of correction.

The Deaf Child at Home.

a. Do not regard the presence of a deaf child in the family as the greatest calamity in the world. In instances not a few the deaf child has been the flower of the family.

b. Do not allow quacks or traveling doctors to experiment with your child's hearing. Consult early the family physician and follow his instructions.

c. If your child is deaf do what you can to prepare him for school. Because he can never hear your voice do not give up all instruction and discipline, but take the more pains. Teach him to write his own name, and the names of the members of the family and his toys and playthings. If he can talk require him to use his voice. If he does wrong do not pass it unnoticed. A look of displeasure or a nod of the head, a seat in the corner, or some other kind of reproof, such as will occur to any thoughtful parent, will readily be understood.

d. Do not consider the school for the deaf an asylum, or a public charity, any more than the Public School or the State University. The deaf child is entitled to an education as much as one who hears.

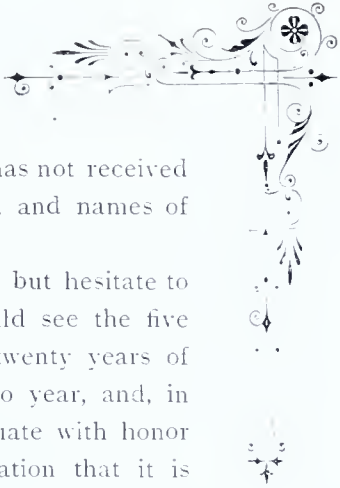
e. Address all letters and boxes in care of "Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb."

f. Application blanks will be furnished by the Superintendent.

Physicians, ministers, teachers, or any under whose eye this circular comes, are kindly requested to aid the Superintendent



SHOE SHOP.



by inquiry for any deaf or semi-deaf person who has not received an education, and send the name, age, address, and names of parents or guardian to the undersigned.

Many parents have heard of such a school, but hesitate to send their children away. If such persons could see the five hundred bright boys and girls, from eight to twenty years of age, who come to the Institution from year to year, and, in many instances, after eight or ten terms, graduate with honor to themselves, they would appreciate the education that it is possible to give to the deaf, and would not longer defer. But as it is impracticable for all, even of those interested, to witness what is being done, the importance of attention to this matter must be impressed upon them by interested and charitably disposed friends ; and to this end we desire to enlist their services.

For further information address

S. T. WALKER, M. A., SUPT.,
JACKSONVILLE,
ILLINOIS.





BOYS AT WORK IN GARDEN.

Uniform for Girl-Students

At the Illinois Institution for the Education of the
Deaf and Dumb, Jacksonville, Ill.



Front View.

This uniform is the one adopted for all female students at this school. It must in all cases be furnished by the parents or guardians, and will be their property. All pupils are required to wear a uniform while at school unless specially excused for reasons satisfactory to the Superintendent. The uniform is neat and durable. The Institution buys all uniforms, both for boys and girls, at wholesale prices, and furnishes them to pupils at a slight advance to cover freight and handling.

This uniform consists of three pieces—a hat, a dress, and a belt.

HAT.—Sailor hat of navy-blue cloth, straw or felt; crown three inches high; brim two inches wide; band of gros-grain ribbon, two inches wide.

DRESS.—The dress of navy-blue all wool serge tricot or flannel, with yoke



BAKERY.

and cuffs of garnet colored velvet; yoke, front and back, to descend to armpit, and trimmed with two bands of narrow gilt braid, one-quarter inch wide, set one-half inch apart around edge



Back View.

of yoke; standing collar of velvet; sleeves full, with cuffs extending half way from wrist to elbow, trimmed with two bands of narrow gilt braid at wrist, similar to trimming of yoke; cuffs stiffened with canvas or wiggins; waist having ten pleats (five on each side), front and back, to be lined with slate-colored drilling; sleeves and skirt lined with dark colored cambric, secured to the waist; skirt plain and full, ending two inches above floor; skirt of little girl's dress to be made short, according to age.

BELT—The belt, from one and one-half to two inches wide, according to size of person, of garnet colored velvet, stiffened with canvas or wiggins, and trimmed with one band of narrow gilt braid set one fourth of an inch from edge of belt.

Corsets are not advised. All underskirts should be supported by waists. Each suit, for sanitary reasons, would be well supplied with one divided skirt.



DINING HALL—Tables spread for five hundred and twenty-five persons.

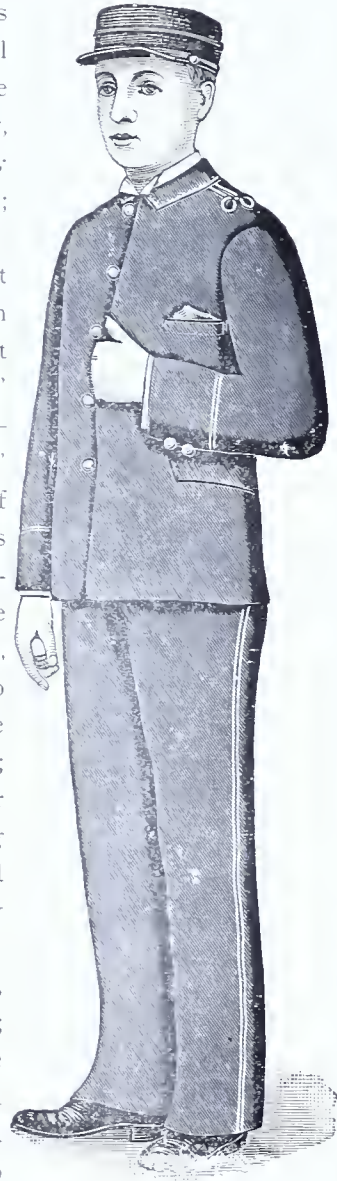
Uniform for Boy-Students

At the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Jacksonville, Ill.

This uniform consists of four pieces—coat, trousers, vest and cap—all made of all-wool dark indigo blue flannel, thirteen (13) ounces or over, to the yard; all seams to be very strong; button-holes neatly worked; buttons sewed on very strong.

COAT.—Single breasted, straight sack, with narrow rolling collar. On front of coat five medium sized gilt buttons, bearing the word "*Illinois*" across the centre, and the words "*Institution for the Deaf and Dumb*" around the margin, and on cuff of each sleeve two small gilt buttons with similar imprint; a shoulder ornament (trefoil in shape), and stripe on edge of collar and around sleeves, at wrist, of narrow yellow braid; two side pockets with flap, and one outside breast pocket, of extra strong silesia; body of coat lined with good farmer satin or black silesia; sleeve lining of very heavy silesia; white sized marking-tab stitched on inside below collar.

TROUSERS.—Lined or half lined, with very strong unbleached muslin; facing of good silesia; two front, one hip, and one watch pocket, of extra strong drilling, strongly stayed and braced; legs ornamented with two

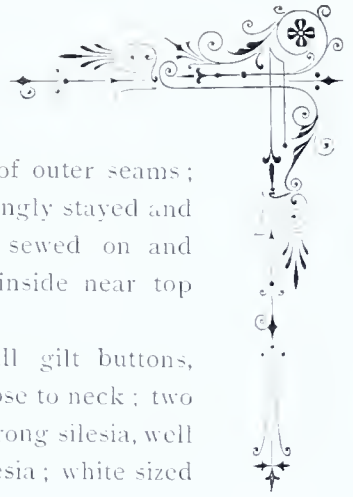




A BOY'S DORMITORY.—One of thirty-two.



A GIRL'S DORMITORY.—One of thirty-seven.



stripes of narrow yellow braid, one on each side of outer seams; slight spring at bottom of legs; back seam strongly stayed and braced; plain, black, four-hole buttons, firmly sewed on and corded; white sized marking-tab stitched on inside near top of back seam.

VEST.—Narrow standing collar; six small gilt buttons, similar to those on sleeve of coat; button up close to neck; two side, one inside, and one watch pocket, of good strong silesia, well stayed and braced; back of vest good strong silesia; white sized marking-tab stitched on inside below collar.

CAP.—Yacht cap; heavy patent-leather visor, bound; two small gilt buttons, similar to those on sleeve of coat; two bands of narrow yellow braid; lining of good farmer satin or silesia; white sized marking-tab stitched on inside and top of crown.

SMALL BOYS' SUITS.—Coat and cap similar to that for large boys. No vest. Trousers to button on to waist; short legs, ending just below the knee; two small gilt buttons, similar to those on sleeve of coat, at bottom of outer seam of legs.

The above represents the uniform worn by all the male pupils attending this school.



Prices of Uniforms.

Complete, including Hat or Cap, and one Pair of Socks.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS'	- - - -	\$9.00 to \$12.00
YOUNG LADIES' AND GIRLS'	- - -	3.50 to 6.00

The above prices are only approximated, and are subject to change. In all cases, excepting where pupils are clothed by counties, money for uniforms must be placed in the hands of the Superintendent *before* uniforms are furnished, as no credit accounts can be opened even for a short time.

